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AUTHOR Levin-Epstein, Jodie
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ABSTRACT

A June 1992 survey was conducted to determine the number of teenage mothers receiving Aid for Dependent Children (AFDC) who were participating in the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program of the Family Support Act of 1988, and who were receiving education, job training, and child care. Some of the findings from the statistics gathered from the 39 responding states were as follows: (1) states continue to have a limited capacity to report JOBS teen parent data; (2) approximately 32,000 teen parents were participating in JOBS, most of them in 4 states; (3) approximately 23,000 teen parents were actively participating in a JOBS education or training component; (4) only 10 states could report the number of JOBS teen parents who received AFDC child care; and (5) only 16 states report the number of teen parents under sanction (losing support for nonparticipation)--usually a 3 percent rate or lower. Explanations offered for data collection problems and lack of participation in the states included needs for better computer systems and lack of outreach personnel. (The report includes the survey instrument, a list of the 39 states responding to the survey, and sample reports from Tennessee, Florida, and Massachusetts.) (KC)

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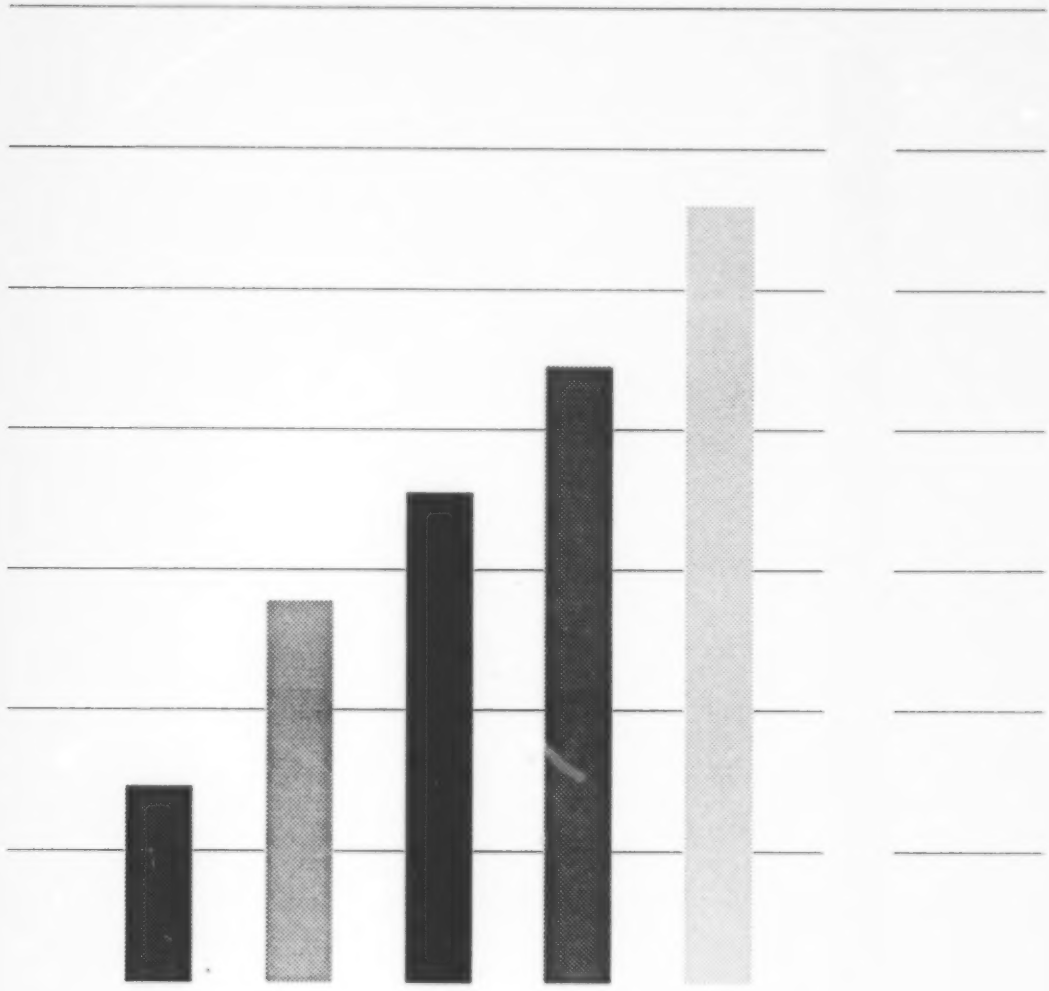
Teen Parents and JOBS

1992 Statistical Snapshot



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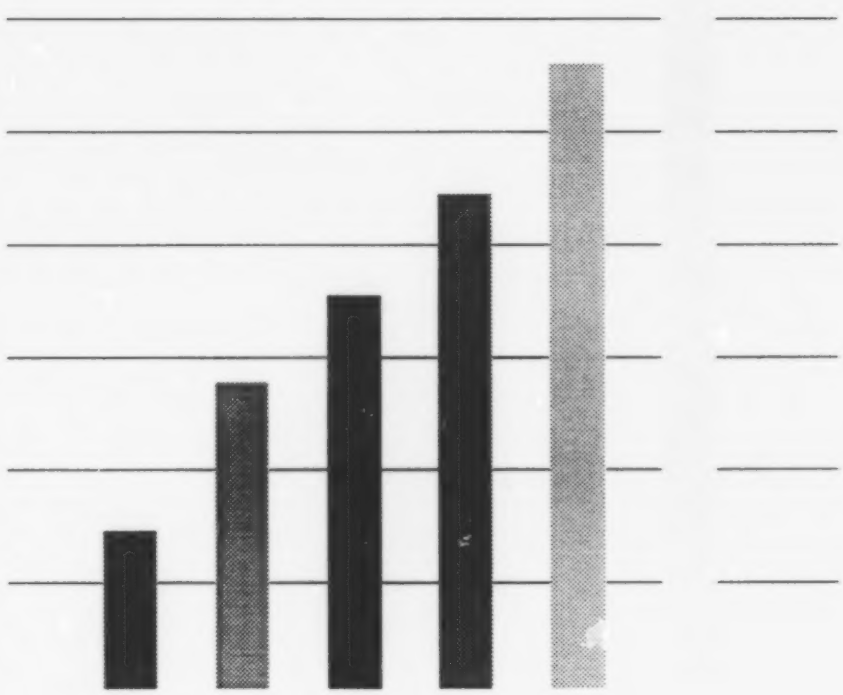

JODIE LEVIN-EPSTEIN

CENTER FOR LAW AND SOCIAL POLICY
1616 P STREET, NW – SUITE 150
WASHINGTON, DC

MAY 1993

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TEEN PARENTS AND JOBS
– 1992 STATISTICAL SNAPSHOT –

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Clinton Administration and many members of Congress anticipate that toward the end of 1993, debate will begin regarding "ending welfare as we know it." Undoubtedly, teen parents who receive welfare will be a focus of this coming debate. Teen parents received special attention when Congress last reformed welfare, in 1988. At that time, the Family Support Act of 1988 established the JOBS Program, which treats teen parents differently than adults in a number of ways.

Little is known about teen parents who participate in JOBS, however, because the law does not require states to track or report either basic statistics or the effects of the teen parent provisions.

In order to learn more about JOBS teen parent participation, CLASP surveyed the states in April, 1991. Our findings were reported in *Teen Parents and JOBS: Early State Statistics*. A second CLASP survey was undertaken in June, 1992. Thirty nine states responded to the 1992 survey. The findings of this survey follow.

From the responding states, the survey indicates:

States continue to have a limited capacity to report JOBS teen parent data:

- Of the 39 responding states, more than one-third did not report a basic statistic: the number of teen parents (16-19) in JOBS.
- Of the 39 responding states, less than one-quarter indicated that they routinely report on JOBS teen parent participation.
- Only a few states have begun to issue reports within their states that include some outcome information.

In the 25 states that reported JOBS teen parent data:

- Approximately 32,000 teen parents were participating "in JOBS"; 4 states account for most these JOBS teen mothers.
- Approximately 23,000 teen parents were actively participating in a JOBS education or training component.
- Only 10 states could report the number of JOBS teen parents who received IV-A (AFDC) child care.
- Only 16 states could report the number of teen parents under sanction. Of those 16 states, the sanction rates for most are 3% or lower; however, a handful are substantially higher.

TEEN PARENTS AND JOBS
– 1992 STATISTICAL SNAPSHOT –

Rachel Youth is 19 years old and has a baby girl named Agatha Garcon who was born September 17, 1991 (names have been changed).

When Rachel came to Orientation, she was very anxious to go to school. She had many problems facing her that were primarily economical. She had to pay rent and her parents couldn't help her. She lives alone with her baby. Her counselor advised her to take GED classes and to go to work.

Rachel is registered at Robert Morgan and is taking GED classes. She has also found a part time job at Chicken Fillet making $4.75 an hour. At the present time, Rachel states that she feels different from when she first came to the P.I.T.P.P. She feels that with our help she can make it. She is planning to take the GED test soon. She has received orientation to the Micro-computer program and is interested in participating in the course.

Rachel's daughter is at the Small Fry Day Care Center.

District 11 "Success Story"
Project Independence (JOBS)
Teen Parent Program
Florida

About this Report

When Congress passed the Family Support Act (FSA) over four years ago, it clearly intended that Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) teen parents be given special attention. However, if today Congress asked the Department of Health and Human Services for basic information about how many teen parents are participating in the FSA's JOBS program around the country, which activities these parents are engaged in, how many receive child care assistance, or how many are sanctioned, the Department would be unable to provide the answers to these and other fundamental questions.

Since the available federal data is so limited, CLASP has undertaken a number of state surveys regarding teen parents and the JOBS programs. This report, *Teen Parents and JOBS: 1992 Statistical Snapshot*, follows upon our 1991 survey findings, *Teen Parents and JOBS: Early State Statistics*.

1992 Statistical Snapshot is based on participation data collected from the states through a June 1992 survey. The survey (Appendix A) asked about the number of teen mothers receiving AFDC, participating in JOBS, classified as exempt and non-exempt, assigned to a JOBS component (education, job training) and receiving IV-A (AFDC) child care.[1] Our analysis draws upon the information submitted by the 39 responding states. This report also includes comments submitted to CLASP by state JOBS teen parent administrators who responded to a February 1992 survey on general implementation issues. While the Administrators Survey was undertaken some time ago, many of the issues of concern at that time remain pressing problems. *Statistical Snapshot* includes individual administrators' views on a number of topics, such as the impact the recession may have had on JOBS teen parent participation and JOBS rules which "count" certain services and not others.

Background

JOBS and Teen Mothers

Through the Family Support Act (FSA) of 1988, Congress significantly changed what States could require of teen mothers[2] who receive Aid to Dependent Children and Families (AFDC) benefits; however, Congress did not address what states should track and report about the extent or effect of these changes. This document describes the results of a survey that asked states what data they were keeping concerning implementation of the FSA's teen parent provisions.

The Family Support Act requires each state to establish and operate a JOBS program with some mix of education, training, and work-related activities. Two provisions of the FSA relate to teen parents in states' JOBS Programs. First, to avoid a fiscal penalty, the state must spend at least 55% of its JOBS expenditures on members of "target groups." One target group is comprised of custodial parents under 24 who have not completed high school. Specifically, the target group includes those who are not enrolled in high school or its equivalency at the time of AFDC application, or who have little or no recent work history. Second, the FSA contains a set of special rules that say that – with limited exceptions – states must emphasize high school completion for teen parents who have dropped out of school. Congressional interest in AFDC teen mothers stems from a concern that families started by teen mothers account for the majority of AFDC families. Among women receiving AFDC payments in 1988, 59% were age 19 or younger at the birth of their first child.[3] However, at any given point, only a small proportion of AFDC recipients are teen mothers. The limited available data suggests that about 6% of all AFDC families in 1988 included a parent under age 20; this represents about 222,840 mothers under age 20.[4]

The teen mothers that may be required to participate in JOBS are those who are age 16-19, not enrolled in school and lacking a high school degree or its equivalent. Federal rules say that if the JOBS program operates in the area and the state has sufficient resources, the state must require these custodial teen mothers to participate in JOBS. In most states, parents of children under age 3 are generally "exempt" from JOBS and cannot be required to participate in the program. However, a custodial parent under 20 who has lost full-time student status can be required to participate in education – on a full-time basis if the state so chooses – as soon as the infant is born.

Data about JOBS teen mothers and their children is important in gaining a clear understanding of what these changes in the AFDC program mean for this vulnerable population.

While the Family Support Act does not provide special enhanced funding for JOBS services for teen parents, a number of states have developed special initiatives to allow them to "draw down" available federal JOBS dollars that otherwise might have gone unspent. For example, both Florida and Pennsylvania have encouraged local school districts to identify local school funds that could be used as state match for JOBS. These funds are earmarked for new or expanded services to reach JOBS teen parents. In its first year, Florida issued five contracts for "enhanced services (which) focus on counseling to retrieve dropouts and to remove barriers to participation, literacy and occupation skills training and individualized academic instruction using computer software." In Pennsylvania, 15 schools now participate with JOBS in delivering a variety of services from alternative education programs to specialized retrieval projects. The total local/state/federal JOBS funding (in Pennsylvania) is about $3 million.

Learnfare, JOBS, and AFDC Teen Mothers

Since the JOBS program places heavy emphasis on school completion by AFDC teen mothers, welfare-watchers often wonder how JOBS rules differ from so-called "Learnfare" programs which mandate that a school attendance standard be met. "Learnfare" programs, because they deviate from the law, require a federally approved waiver before a state can begin implementation. The differences are significant:

- the target group differs – JOBS requirements apply to those teen mothers who have dropped out of school; Learnfare programs typically apply to those teen mothers who remain in school as well as those who have dropped out (some Learnfare programs/proposals include not only teen mothers but all AFDC teens or all AFDC students);
- the age of the target group differs – JOBS requirements apply to those teen mothers who have dropped out of school and are 16-19 years of age; Learnfare programs typically include younger parents and sometimes include those who are 20 as well;
- the attendance standard differs – JOBS attendance standards for teen parents are not different than those for adults; Learnfare programs treat teens differently than adults;
- the requirement for an assessment differs – JOBS requires that individual participants receive an assessment and then an employability plan; Learnfare proposals often do not include such provisions;
- the requirement for conciliation differs – JOBS requires that when there is a dispute about participation, the state must provide for conciliation before imposing a sanction; Learnfare proposals often do not include such provisions.

Currently, Learnfare programs operate in three states: Wisconsin (all teens), Ohio (teen parents only), and Maryland (all AFDC youth, including elementary school). The state of Virginia operates a program in three middle schools. The underlying premise of the "Learnfare" programs is that changes in the grant (due to sanctions, or, in the case of Ohio, due to sanctions and bonuses) will cause those who have dropped out to return to school and improve the attendance of those in school. The findings from studies to date indicate that:

- In Wisconsin, a multi-year evaluation, commissioned by and then sharply criticized by the state, found no evidence that Learnfare improves attendance. After one year of Learnfare, about one third of those teens subject to Learnfare had improved their attendance, while over half showed poor attendance.[5] Many of the teens who were sanctioned under Learnfare in Milwaukee Country were already severely "at risk." In fact, over 40 percent of those sanctioned were from families already known to be at risk – either of child abuse/neglect or because the child had been in the Children's Court system.
- In Ohio, a multi-year evaluation undertaken by the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation has found encouraging results. The study reviewed the school status of LEAP teen parents one year after becoming LEAP-eligible, in contrast to a control group not in the LEAP program. Among those teen parents who were in school at the outset, about 61% of the LEAP teen parents continued to stay in school, while only 51% of those in the control group did so. Among those teen parents who had dropped out at the time of LEAP-eligibility, about 47% of the LEAP teens returned at some point, while only 33% of the control group did so. In addition to improving enrollment, the LEAP program appears to have improved high school attendance. The study also found that 13% of LEAP teens qualified for four or more sanctions and no bonuses.

While the LEAP results are encouraging, the researchers caution that "the results do not offer evidence on the effectiveness of other learnfare approaches that include only parts of the LEAP package, such as financial penalties alone." LEAP provides a variety of services, including case management.

What remains unknown is the impact of services without sanctions/bonuses. If we were to take a program identical in all aspects to a Learnfare program, except that the grant was never changed by a sanction or a bonus, we could, perhaps, begin to learn about the impact of services. Currently, we have no notion about how much of the credit for a Learnfare program's success or failure should be attributed to

case management and the provision of other services and how much to the change in grants. Thus, it is possible that if Wisconsin's program had placed greater emphasis on addressing the problems faced by individual teens, the results of its first study might have been better; similarly, it is also possible that if the Ohio "LEAP" program was implemented in a state that did not have the benefit of a pre-existing, nationally recognized model teen parent school drop-out prevention program – like Ohio's GRADS program – the results might be worse. We cannot know from the available research.

JOBS Data Requirements

Federal reporting requirements do not specifically require information about teen parents participating in JOBS. Thus, a state's data reporting about teen parent activities is largely determined by state choices to collect and report data not otherwise required by federal rules.

Initial JOBS reporting by states involved aggregate data reporting for all participants, from which it was impossible to separate out teen parent participation. A more sophisticated JOBS data reporting system has been in effect since October 1, 1991; it requires states to electronically submit to HHS a monthly sample of all JOBS participant case records (18 states send total JOBS case records rather than a sample). To date, however, no reports drawn from the HHS-collected data have been issued. More significantly, since most states submit data based on random sampling and since teen parents are such a small percentage of AFDC cases, there may be insufficient numbers of teen parents in a state's sample to present a statistically valid picture. Thus, nothing requires states to specifically collect teen parent data and the HHS statistical sampling approach may never provide statistically significant information by state on a range of questions about JOBS teen parents.

Two other sources may provide some insights into JOBS teen parents. A Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC) JOBS impact evaluation, due in 1996, will provide considerable information about those teen parents who were included in the study. Of the seven sites, however, only three will offer data on the subset of teen parents. This is largely because the numbers of teen parents in some of the areas are too few to generate a valid sample.

A third source of participation information, a GAO report on AFDC teen parents in JOBS due around summer 1993, will include an analysis of participation in JOBS by teen parents in sixteen states. These states account for about 70% of the nation's AFDC teen parents. A random sample of these AFDC teen parents in FY 92 were analyzed for JOBS participation.

Statistical Snapshot adds to this body of forthcoming information by analyzing the data from the 39 responding states (Appendix B). Because of the absence of national definitions for JOBS teen parent programs, administrators may approach the same data question differently. Thus, the analysis should be viewed as indicative of trends rather than definitive. In addition, because a number of states are not included, the findings represent insights and data from states, rather than a complete national picture.

Survey Findings

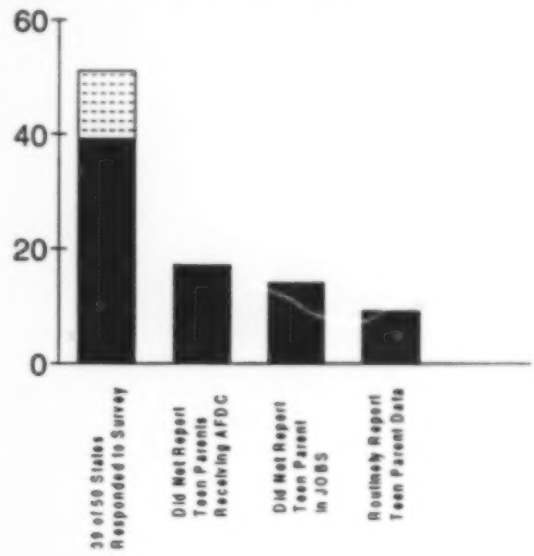
State Data Collection and Reporting Capacity

Nearly half of the 39 responding states did not provide any estimate of the number of teen parents (16-19) receiving AFDC – the group that might become JOBS participants; the 22 states that offered some number often provided an estimated figure.

The survey asked each state to identify the number of AFDC teen parents age 16-19 (those with their own grants as well as those part of other grants) in the state. This number is useful because it identifies the potential universe of JOBS teen parent participants.[6]

Seventeen states did not provide any number in response to the question regarding AFDC teen parents age 16-19. Of the 22 states that offered a number, fully nine noted that the figure was an estimate. The reasons for estimates rather than actual numbers varied. For example, California noted that its number only included those who were 16 and 17 years old, not those who were 18 and 19. Massachusetts specified that its figure identified those teen parents who were heads of household, not other AFDC custodial teen parents. Maryland's database identified those custodial AFDC teen parents under age 20, thus including those under age 16 as well.

Table 1 – State Data Reporting



About one-third of the 39 responding states did not report the number of teen parents in their states' JOBS program.

The survey asked each state how many teen parents age 16-19 are "in your JOBS program?" The inability of 14 of the 39 responding states to readily provide this number suggests a range of concerns for policy-makers and others. Congress sought to encourage states to reach AFDC teen parents through JOBS, yet these states are not able, or are not readily able, to identify the extent of such participation in their states. Thus, these states can not readily say whether they are meeting Congressional expectations.

The lack of basic data is problematic not only for policy-makers but also for program managers. Program managers need information about basic trends, such as whether participation by teen parents is increasing or decreasing or whether participation is concentrated in particular areas of the state. Such information could help managers anticipate and address a range of issues, including the need for infant care, coordination initiatives with particular school systems, and specialized training for case managers. State officials may compensate for data difficulties in a range of ways. One state reported keeping considerable data manually. Others may be in frequent, direct touch with service providers and may rely on such conversations and anecdotes to identify trends in participation. However, the absence of "hard" data makes it difficult to assess JOBS teen parent participation.

The fact that the data is not available does not necessarily mean that teen parent participation is low in a given state or that teen parent participation has a low priority; it merely means that the data reporting system is inadequate to answer a fundamental question.[7]

Less than one-fourth of the 39 responding states indicated that they routinely report JOBS teen parent participation data.

The *Early State Statistics* survey revealed that many states collect data on teen parents in JOBS but

do not report it. Our 1991 analysis indicated that 24 of the 42 responding states "currently keep data" on teen participation in JOBS. Comments from the responding state officials, however, indicated that while data might be kept, it frequently was too costly or was considered too costly, to analyze and report the data. This problem continues. As an official from Louisiana noted, it was impossible to answer the *1992 Statistical Snapshot* questions because "a special run would be required of Louisiana's JOBS automated system, as well as the automated system that supports our AFDC program."

In *Statistical Snapshot,* we sought to find out how many states consider their JOBS teen parent reporting to be routine. Only 9 states do.

Ironically, a couple of states noted that the demands of switching to the new, more sophisticated federal JOBS reporting system (see discussion above, "JOBS Data Requirements") limited their current capacity to both answer the *1992 Statistical Snapshot* survey questions and report routinely on JOBS teen parents. A number of states indicated that they expect that in the future they will be able to report on JOBS teen parents routinely.

Ad hoc reports can also prove helpful. For example, Tennessee included a report on a mid-year survey it had undertaken (Appendix C). The survey provided an overview of how many participants received different types of services from a variety of funding sources.

States that report routinely on JOBS teen parents typically limit their information to basic data; a couple of states issue reports that include "outcome" information.

Of the 9 states that responded that they routinely report JOBS data, most indicated that such reports are limited to data about component participation, component completion, and child care/transportation utilization. One state keeps extensive records manually for a large, urban program and develops internal management reports that address such questions as repeat pregnancy and infant mortality.

Florida's survey response included a copy of monthly and program-to-date reports for its JOBS (Project Independence) Teen Parent Program. These reports offer more detailed information than most states currently have the capacity to provide. For example, the report includes information on the number of transfers to the regular Project Independence, attendance at orientation, education status, participation in education/training/employment, and reasons for non-participation (Appendix D).

The Florida report provides some information about "outcomes." Specifically, it details completion of a range of education and training components and notes part-time and full-time job status. The report also identifies the number of subsequent births.

Massachusetts also included a copy of its monthly report (Appendix E). Like Florida's report, the data provides some "outcome" information. For example, the Massachusetts report details "interim outcomes" and "positive terminations." The "interim outcomes" identifies the number of participants who have improved their reading scores, obtained a GED, or graduated from high school. The "positive terminations" identifies the number of participants who secured a job, entered higher education, skills training or an approved work experience program. This information is disaggregated by service provider. In addition, it compares the actual achievement against an original numerical goal.

Of the 29 responding states that indicated they do not routinely report JOBS teen parent data, most also noted their inability to issue reports on request; 12 states suggested that sometime soon a data system could be in place to provide JOBS teen parent information.

Eighteen of the 29 states which indicated they are unable to issue routine JOBS teen parent participation reports are, as well, unable to issue such reports on request. In some states, teen parent statistics may not be collected and/or such data may not become part of a computerized system for analysis. In other states, the data may be collected and it may even be part of

the computer system, but limited resources preclude the agency from issuing a specialized report.

While it is encouraging that fully 12 of the 29 states indicate they are hopeful that a new data system will enable them to report JOBS teen parent statistics (some states even had dates in 1992/93 when such systems might be in place), it is clear that a large number of states that currently do not have basic reporting capacity do not expect to be able to provide much more in the immediate future.

State JOBS Teen Parent Statistics

There were approximately 32,000 teen parents "in JOBS" in the 25 states which reported some participation number; 4 states account for half of this figure. Some states consider teen parents "in JOBS" if they are in the "active caseload" even if they are not actively engaged in a component such as education or training.

The survey asked for one month "how many AFDC teen parents age 16-19 are in your JOBS program?" The statement that there are about 32,000 teen parents "in JOBS" in 25 states must be viewed only as a rough estimate. This is because there are two significant caveats in using this figure. First, the number is sometimes "soft," because some of the 25 states were unable to provide the precise number of 16-19 year old teens (the JOBS target group) and offered estimates that included either younger or older individuals. At least one state noted that its number included youth who had dropped out of school but were not parents. Second, and more significantly, states may consider teen parents as "in JOBS" if they are "in the computer" or "in orientation," while others may do so only if the participant is actively engaged in an activity. Thus, the 32,000 figure includes some teen parents who are not actively engaged in a component activity in some states but are still considered "in JOBS."

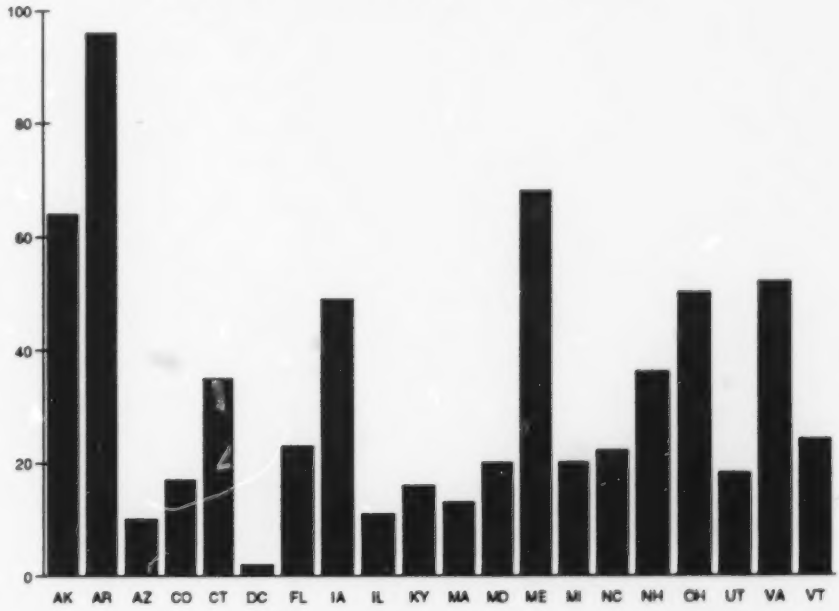
Of the 25 reporting states, four contained nearly one half of the teen parents participating "in JOBS" (accounting for almost 16,000 of the 32,000 teen parents "in JOBS"): Florida (3,183), North Carolina (2,373), Ohio (6,136),[8] and Oklahoma (3,115).

While participation by teen parents in JOBS appears to be increasing, it is not possible to be certain.

The 1991 report, *Early State Statistics*, indicated that in 24 states there were approximately 25,000 JOBS teen parents; the 1992 survey suggests that in 25 states there were approximately 32,000 JOBS teen parents. Unfortunately, while there appears to be an increase in the number of JOBS teen parents over the two years, we do not know if this is true nationally, since only about half the states responded to the survey question.

To assess participation trends over the two years, we examined those states which responded to the survey in both years. Eighteen states provided participation statistics for the two years. Fully sixteen experienced some growth. Two others, Florida and Maine experienced a drop. (See *sidebar*, page 8, for a more detailed discussion of state experiences). No one knows whether participation is up or down in the remaining 32 states.

Table 2 – Teen Parents in JOBS as a % of AFDC Teen Parents



JOBS teen parents account for over 35% of a state's AFDC Teen Parents in 8 of the states reporting such data.

It is possible to calculate the percentage of a state's AFDC teen parents who are "in JOBS" by

Florida and Maine Experiences

There may be national lessons from the two responding states that experienced a drop in JOBS teen parent participation between 91-92.

The insights of officials from Florida and Maine provide some useful information for those concerned about teen parent participation in the JOBS program. While these states may be unusual in experiencing a drop in participation, it is possible that other states currently or in the future, will undergo similar policy changes and resource limitations that could affect participation.

Florida experienced a 27% drop in teen parent participation – 1205 fewer teens between the two surveys. A principal reason for the drop, according to Lonna Cichon, may be a new referral system. Referrals of teens to the JOBS program declined when the state switched to an automated eligibility determination made through an integrated on-line computer system called FLORIDA. In addition, state budget constraints precluded filling JOBS positions as they became vacant, making it more difficult to reach and serve the target population. To address the referral problem, the JOBS teen parent staff has plans to train FLORIDA staff.

Additionally, according to Cichon, state legislators have been asking, "why we and the school system are not reaching more AFDC teen mothers; the answer is straightforward. We have a serious lack of support service money to pay for child care and transportation. We hope that this year we will get the funding for additional counselors, so we turn this around and reach more young mothers. At the same time, we have some preliminary data indicating a drop in the number of teen births last year, so we may have the delightful problem of trying to reach more teen mothers within a smaller pool."

Maine experienced a 17% drop – 125 fewer teen parents. To some extent this "drop" may merely reflect the month from which the Maine data was reported. Participation data for 1992 was from a summer month (July) while 1991 data was from March. While JOBS teen parents who are still in high school count over the summer months, those seniors who have graduated do not. Thus, any comparison of July data and March data would likely show some drop.

According to Barbara Van Burgel, two eligibility issues may also help explain the apparent drop. Van Burgel noted that, in 1991, Maine law changed to require most teen parents to live with their parents unless good cause was determined for them not to. This may decrease the number of eligible teens due to income being above allowable levels to qualify for AFDC. Also in 1991, Maine reduced the standard of need twice. With a reduced standard, fewer families, and fewer teen parents, are eligible for AFDC."

using the states' reported numbers for teen parents "in JOBS" and "receiving AFDC." These percentages can only be viewed as extremely rough due to the caveats described above. The eight states include Alaska (64%); Arkansas (96%); Connecticut (35%), Iowa (49%); Maine (68%); New Hampshire (36%); Ohio (50%); and Virginia (52%).

There were approximately 23,000 teen parents active "in a JOBS component" in the 19 states which reported such data. The vast majority were participating in an education component.

In the 19 states which were able to report the activity of JOBS teen parents, about 17,500 teen parents were in an education component and 2,000 were in a training/employment component; another 3,600 teen parents were in assessment/employability plan development or some "other" status in these states.

When the public wants to know how many teen parents are being "reached" by JOBS, the 23,000 figure may be what they expect since it tells how many teen parents are actively engaged.[9] Due to overlapping components and other reasons, this number may be somewhat overstated, but it is close.

The number of non-exempt teen mothers "in JOBS" is nearly three times greater than the number who are exempt in the 18 states reporting such data.

JOBS rules distinguish between exempt and non-exempt teen parents. A teen parent who has not

Table 3 – Child Care Utilization

State	IV-A CC	In Ed/Employment	Percentage
Alaska	59	117	50
Connecticut	507	534	95
District of Columbia	42	59	71
Florida	727	1,439	51
Iowa	53	101	52
Illinois	409	2,252	18
Kentucky	176	404	44
Massachusetts	650	890	73
Oklahoma	473	1,088	43
Tennessee	800	800	100

lost full-time student status is exempt from JOBS. This means the state cannot require her participation but can provide services to her if she volunteers. In contrast, a teen parents who has lost full-time status is non-exempt. The state can require a non-exempt person to participate and can reduce her AFDC grant if she fails to do so without good cause. Note, however, that the fact a teen mother is non-exempt does not necessarily mean the state is requiring her participation. The state may lack the resources to require participation from all non-exempt persons. A non-exempt person who is not being required to participate might volunteer for JOBS to attain program services.

The survey asked states to indicate how many teens "in JOBS" were exempt and non-exempt. Only 18 states were able to offer this data. The total number of exempt teen parents reported was about 5,300. The total number of non-exempt was about 18,000.

The number of exempt teen mothers exceeds or matches the number who are non-exempt in 4 states: the District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, and Tennessee (see Tabel 3) which only has exempt participants. Three states have only non-exempt participants: Florida, Massachusetts, and South Dakota.

The ratio of exempt to non-exempt in this survey differs from the findings from the 1991 survey. Then, 8 of 14 states reported that exempts constituted 40% or more of the total exempts/non-exempts. In this survey, only 3 of 18 states reported that exempts constituted 40% or more of the total exempts/non-exempts.

In the 1991 survey, it was surprising to discover the relatively high level of exempt participants reported. At that time, we speculated that this might be attributable to participation by teen parents who have not dropped out of school and thus are exempt. There is no reason to believe that this group now participates at a lower level. The apparent shift in the states may reflect an agency emphasis on reaching the non-exempt population. While the available data suggests a shift toward non-exempts, it is not possible to make a national assertion because there is a lack of complete data.

Only 10 of the responding states could report the number of teen parents receiving AFDC-assisted child care. The percent of those in education and

training receiving child care ranges from less than 20% to 100%.

The Family Support Act requires that states "guarantee" necessary child care for participants in JOBS. In practice, this does not mean that everyone participating in JOBS receives child care assistance. In some cases, a participant may not need or want child care; in other cases, her child care needs may already be met by another program; in other cases, a participant may need care but state or local administrative practices may impede her access to care.

From current HHS data reporting, it is impossible to tell how may JOBS participants receive child care assistance. Accordingly, we asked states to indicate the number of teen parents receiving IV-A (AFDC) assisted child care. This number would not include those receiving assistance from some other governmental funding source, e.g., the Title XX Program, Child Care Development Block Grant, or a school-based program making care available without charge. However, the number should indicate the extent to which AFDC is paying for child care for teen parents in the JOBS program.

Table 3 presents, for the 10 reporting states, the number of teen parents who are in an education/training component and compares it to the number reported to be receiving IV-A assisted child care.

There is substantial variation in the percentage of JOBS teen parents actively engaged in a component who are receiving IV-A child care: 100% in Tennessee to less than 20% in Illinois.

Of the 16 states that reported sanction numbers, the rates for most are at 3% or lower; however, a handful are higher.

Most states do not report the number of JOBS teen parents who are sanctioned. Of the 25 states that provided information about the number of JOBS teen parents overall, 16 provided data or estimates on the number who are sanctioned. While the lack of sanction data from most states is troubling, the 1992 report marks a significant increase in the number of states able to provide data on sanctions. In 1991, *Early State Statistics* found that only 11 states were able to provide sanction numbers.

While JOBS defines a non-exempt group of teen parents who can be required to participate, each state has substantial discretion to determine the tone of its program. The state is required to sanction non-

State Officials Discuss Rates of Sanction

Interviews with state welfare agency officials from those states with relatively high JOBS teen parent sanctions provide important insights. An Illinois official, Denise Simon, noted that "teen parents are hard to first-engage. The greatest majority of our teen sanctions are those who do not come in for orientation. My sense is that teen mothers who never participate often have parents who build barriers to participation because they are jealous, they fear a loss of control; it's threatening to the parental role. Once we can get teen mothers hooked into the program, we usually have no problem with participation. Our active case management allows us to promptly focus on participating teen mothers who falter. The majority of the sanctions are for the up-front failures to participate."

James Valnes, a South Dakota official, noted that "a 4.4% sanction rate for teens is higher than our adult rates, which for the same time period stood at 1.6%. What is key in considering our sanction rate, however, is the size of our program. Because our program is so small (90 JOBS teen parents during that time period), a slight change in the number under sanction can dramatically change our rate up or down."

Kristy Carlston, a Utah official, noted that, "the sanction rate for teens appears to be significantly higher than for the caseload as a whole." She added that, "working with the teen mother is often difficult." This sentiment was echoed by South Carolina's Mary Francis Payton who explained that while the state "considers young custodial parents its greatest concern; the young mother is also very difficult to work with."

exempt teen parents who fail to participate without good cause. However, the states' sanction rate can be affected by whether the state emphasizes participation by volunteers. Volunteers who are classified as exempt are not subject to sanctions; those who are classified as non-exempt and volunteer are clearly interested in and perhaps more able to utilize available services. Thus, these non-exempt mothers are less likely to be sanctioned for refusal to participate in JOBS without good cause than non-exempt mothers who do not volunteer. The sanction rate can also be affected by the availability of services, how the state views good cause, and how the state makes available opportunities to resolve disputes without sanctions. About 600 sanctions were reported in the 16 states with such data in the 1992 study. State sanction levels varied significantly from zero (in the District of Columbia) to 175 (in South Carolina). The rate of sanctions suggests that most of the reporting states rarely sanction their teen parent population, while a minority of other states do so at significant rates. Twelve of the 16 states reported teen parent sanction levels at 3% or less of the total JOBS teen parent population. The remaining states' sanction rates range from 4% to over 17%: Illinois (4%); South Dakota (4.4%); Utah (6.8%); and South Carolina (17.2%).[1]

Administrators Consider New Directions

Teen parents are a difficult group, as one JOBS administrator told CLASP. They are young; they have young children; and they tend to have greater needs than many older women. It is often expensive when teen mothers participate in JOBS – they need to complete school; they require infant care; and they often have multiple social needs that should be addressed if they are to succeed.

The relatively high cost of teen parent participation could lead a state to avoid reaching teen parents through JOBS.

In CLASP's survey of JOBS Teen Parent Administrators, we asked state officials to let us know how the recession was affecting their ability to reach teen mothers. We also sought insights regarding how JOBS might be structured to enhance a state's capacity to work with teen mothers.

The CLASP survey asked, "Has the recession had any effect (direct or indirect) on your state's implementation of the JOBS teen parent provisions?"

More than half of the surveyed states (15 of 26 that responded to this question) identified some effect on JOBS/teen parents from the recession. From those that felt the recession had an adverse effect on implementation of the teen parent provision came comments such as:

New Jersey As part of our REACH/JOBS program, we have targeted the adolescent parent, age 19 and under, and who is not in school, for specialized services. All 21 counties in the State have been directed to provide this population with specialized job readiness skills in addition to the standard services provided under REACH/JOBS. The additional services are designed to assure that these adolescents are educated, informed and job-ready. Among the suggested components are: Parenting Skills, Family Planning, Motivation and Self-Esteem Building, Pre-Employment, Nutritional Counseling and HIV and Drug Abuse Awareness.

A reduction in the State's REACH/JOBS budget, however, has affected the implementation of the enhanced services to adolescents. Counties have found it necessary to rely on existing programs and services to provide the recommended components, and the programs are either not available or, if they are operating, are geared towards the adult REACH/JOBS participant.

Florida The state revenue shortfall did not allow funding to be available for expansion of the Project Independence Teen Parent Program beyond the 4,000 teen parents being served on an average monthly basis in 13 counties. The current funding level only permits the state to meet 37 percent of the need in the 13 counties and 25 percent of the need statewide. Without the ability to expand the program, we continue to serve primarily volunteers who are the most motivated, leaving those with the greatest need for services unserved.

Lack of sufficient state dollars to draw down federal financial participation resulted in an inability to provide the amount of child care needed. This impacted negatively on teen parents, forcing some to drop out, while keeping others from entering education and training activities. In the past two years, the JOBS budget was reduced by $3 million in support services by the legislature.

The survey also indicated that a number of states are interested in better JOBS funding for those "soft services" that are necessary prior to and during component assignment. Currently, if a service must be classified as a "supportive service," it is reimbursed at a lower rate than services delivered through an education/training component. Comments from administrators included:

Rhode Island JOBS must place an emphasis on dealing with the social needs of teen parents. Time to work on personal issues must be included in the return to education. JOBS funds should be available for this process. A recent study in Washington State found over 50 percent of teen parent respondents as having been abused physically and sexually.

Indiana It is unclear how you are to provide "support" structures required by teen parents, such as support groups, mentors, parenting classes, interpersonal relations training (teen and mom/ teen and boyfriend etc.), since none of these fall into the "allowable activity" category. Even if we considered them as "supportive services," our view is that the hours don't count for participation (20 hour rule). Even if they do count for participation, we believe the matching (FFP) rates penalize areas provided by these services.

A number of states suggested a mechanism for improving the funding for JOBS teen parents by giving greater weight to teen parents who participate when calculating the state's participation rate. Among the comments were:

Illinois Weigh services to teen parents heavier in the participation rate because teens require more case management.

Iowa Participation definition should be changed to enhance serving teens, e.g., weight more for teens; change hours to be more flexible.

Data Limitations More Problematic Now

President Bill Clinton has promised to end welfare as we know it. Sometime in the next year, Congress will likely consider new directions for welfare policy. If Congress is to fashion a new policy that addresses teen parents, it will only be able to do so with a fuzzy, largely undeveloped picture of how its current approach to the JOBS program is and is not working for teen parents. Among the possible solutions to this data dilemma is for the new HHS electronic reporting system to collect total case files rather than merely a sampling. Absent this information, policy-makers will be forced to consider new directions without a full appreciation of current trends.

Notes

[1] States were invited to submit their most recent month's data. The findings include data from a range of months of the first two quarters in 1992, and in several instances state data is from a month in 1991.

[2] Strictly speaking, the law's mandates are addressed to AFDC custodial parents under the age of 20. In practice, the overwhelming majority of custodial parents under 20 receiving AFDC are women.

[3] Kristin Moore, *Facts At A Glance*, Child Trends, Inc., November 1990.

[4] The best estimate of the number of teen parents receiving AFDC appears to come from Table 21 of *Characteristics and Financial Circumstance of AFDC Recipients 1988* (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services). Projecting from Quality Control data, this table estimates that there were 222,839 mothers under 20 who were the mothers of the youngest child in the unit. In that same year, there were 3,747,952 families receiving AFDC. Table 2. This would suggest that about 6% of families contained a teen mother. While the data cannot be considered precise, it does suggest an approximation.

[5] John Pawasarat, Lois Quinn, Frank Stetzer, *Evaluation of the Impact of Wisconsin's Learnfare Experiment on the School Attendance of Teenagers Receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children*; Employment and Training Institute/University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (February 5, 1992)

[6] The pool of potential AFDC teen mothers from around the state was not available in a number of states which at the time of the survey had not yet implemented JOBS "statewide."

[7] It appears that the basic data difficulties have persisted over the last two years. About the same percentage of states were unable to report a participation number in last year's survey as this year's. However, since different states responded to the two surveys, no assertions can be made on this point.

[8] Ohio's number reflects those teen parents participating in LEAP. LEAP is a waiver program that includes pregnant teens as well as parenting teens age 13-19.

[9] The "other" category included a wide array of possible activities including those individuals in a sanction status. One state noted that a certain number of individuals, ready for participation, were "awaiting child care." Several states indicated that instead of including "job readiness" types of activity as part of the employment/training component, they listed it as an "other" activity. Most states which listed an "other" activity did not describe what distinguished this group. While there are clearly a variety of activities included in "other," and some may not engage participants, the "other" number is added in. It might slightly overstate the number of actively engaged participants.

APPENDIX A

TEEN PARENTS AND JOBS: 1992 STATISTICAL SNAPSHOT

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

TEEN PARENTS and JOBS: 1992 STATISTICAL SNAPSHOT

We would appreciate your answers to the questions below. Your information will be incorporated into *Teen Parents and JOBS: 1992 Statistical Snapshot*, CLASP's second report on states' JOBS teen parent data. **Please fax your response by July 17, 1992.** Thank you.

Your Name _____

Your Address _____

Telephone ( ) _____

IMPORTANT: Please indicate the time period each figure covers (March 1992 data would be best) and asterisk any number that is an estimated figure.

1. How many AFDC recipients are in your state? _____ month: _____

2. How many AFDC teen parents age 16-19 (those with their own grants as well as those part of other grants) are in your state? _____ month: _____

3. a. How many AFDC teen parents age 16-19 are in your JOBS program? _____ month _____

   b. Of the number of participants reported in 3.a., how many are:

   non-exempt participants _____
   exempt participants _____

   c. Of the nonexempt participants, how many are:

   volunteers _____
   mandated to participate _____

   d. Of the number of participants reported in 3.a., how many are:

   in an education component _____
   in an employment/training component _____
   in assessment/employability plan development _____
   other (please describe) _____

5. How many teen parents are currently under sanction? _____ month _____

6. Of the AFDC teen parents (3a), how many receive IV-A assisted child care? _____ month _____

Center for Law And Social Policy
202/328-5140

(continued on reverse)

1616 P Street, NW – Suite 450
Washington, DC 20036

7. a. Does your state currently routinely report da . on teen parent participation in JOBS? Yes _____ No _____

b. If yes, does the data system tell you about:

component participation _____
component completion _____
reasons for failure to complete _____
child care utilization _____
transportation utilization _____
other (please describe) _____

c. If no, does your state have the capacity to issue reports on request? Yes _____ No _____

d. If no, do you anticipate that a data system will soon be able to provide any of this data? Yes _____ No _____

8. Do you have any program/impact evaluations or information? (e.g., reports that show JOBS has resulted in **new** or **expanded** services, that JOBS has increased high school graduation/GED, completion rates, etc.) Yes _____ No _____

NOTE: If your state has data or program reports as described above, please send us examples of these for the most current period available.

9. Is there anything about interpreting your numbers that you would like us to be aware of?

Center for Law And Social Policy
202/328-5140

1616 P Street, NW – Suite 450
Washington, DC 20036

APPENDIX B

STATES RESPONDING TO THE 1992 SURVEY

Alaska
Alabama
Arkansas
Arizona
California
Colorado
Connecticut
District of Columbia
Florida
Hawaii
Iowa
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Massachusetts
Maryland
Maine
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
North Carolina
North Dakota
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Utah
Virginia
Vermont
West Virginia

APPENDIX C

TENNESSEE REPORT

SURVEY of TEEN PARENT INVOLVEMENT IN JOBSWORK

Most participants recruited from 9/1/91-2/1/92

Number of teen parents currently served in TDHS-JOBSWORK:	759
Distributed in three age categories:	
16 yrs	53
16-17	339
18-19	367

Current services provided with TDHS and JTPA resources (some participants receiving more than one service):	
High School	310
Parenting classes	142
Tutoring	75
Basic skills/GED	213
Counseling	380
Summer youth	15
Job skill training	74
Other	24
Post-secondary education	93

Other services/activities needed to enable self-sufficiency (with estimated participants).	
Parenting and sex education classes	280
Life skills, goal setting, problem solving, and decision making classes	272
Provision of day care on-site at training and at schools	36
Work experience training and volunteerism	85
Money management and "wise shopping" classes	43

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APPENDIX D

FLORIDA REPORT

Teen Parent Program Monthly Report
March 1992

	District											
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*Total*
ACTIVE CASELOAD												
Number of Teen Parent Program open cases	235	210	313	344	256	233	110	163	417	259	643	3,183
CASE CLOSURES												
Month-to-date	6	10	10	18	7	25	22	4	10	2	22	136
SFY-to-date	150	112	151	195	151	221	150	98	109	213	424	1,974
TRANSFERS TO REGULAR PI												
Month-to-date	1	2	6	4	4	3	1	0	0	2	27	50
SFY-to-date	49	63	41	31	39	34	13	0	43	29	262	604
REFERRALS												
Month-to-date	14	7	12	34	20	15	22	9	19	40	16	208
SFY-to-date	179	52	110	174	240	210	137	73	213	181	310	1,879
ORIENTATION ATTENDANCE												
Month-to-date	8	11	16	18	20	23	14	2	17	40	7	176
SFY-to-date	120	109	97	129	134	138	110	64	190	154	272	1,517
EDUCATION STATUS												
Number in school at Referral												
Month-to-date	1	4	2	12	7	8	4	0	9	35	37	119
SFY-to-date	42	57	45	125	39	35	45	6	79	106	109	688
Number in school at Orientation												
Month-to-date	1	5	6	9	7	11	4	1	9	15	2	70
SFY-to-date	31	56	34	64	42	42	45	10	88	86	144	642
Number who return to school after program												
Month-to-date	4	2	4	9	9	10	2	3	4	6	2	55
SFY-to-date	71	11	58	38	36	66	60	19	81	40	110	590
Number who drop out of school after program												
Month-to-date	2	3	3	1	0	4	7	3	0	0	4	27
SFY-to-date	18	8	14	19	38	39	27	10	15	6	10	204
REASONS FOR NON-PARTICIPATION												
Child care unavailable	0	2	0	0	72	0	0	0	15	0	1	90
Transportation unavailable	0	1	8	0	9	0	2	0	60	0	0	80
LEA determined further education inappropriate	0	0	16	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	19
Employment goal does not require diploma	1	0	27	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	33
Classes Temporarily unavailable	0	4	4	11	15	2	1	1	11	21	6	76
Registering, enrolling or awaiting results	10	43	8	12	14	39	9	31	44	44	6	260
Teen has completed high school or equivalent	31	0	48	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	86
Obtaining necessary child immunizations	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	9
Housing problems	0	0	7	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	2	18
Other	0	28	0	27	0	44	17	43	38	2	0	199
EDUCATIONAL COMPONENTS												
Alternative Education	23	55	43	0	7	30	24	44	8	1	6	241
GED	6	12	19	61	28	16	3	8	28	58	22	261
Regular Education Program	51	42	35	102	45	67	35	2	73	90	11	553
Elementary School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle School	0	1	3	8	0	4	1	0	1	2	1	21
Secondary School	51	41	32	94	45	63	34	2	72	88	10	532
Vocational Training with Remedial Education	0	2	11	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	13	28
Adult Basic Education	7	5	7	27	5	5	2	0	7	2	8	75
Community College	20	7	22	20	17	13	8	8	9	11	13	148
University (four year)	1	3	2	7	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	16
Other post-secondary	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	13	3	30

Teen Parent Program Monthly Report	District											
March 1992	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*Total*
TYPES OF EDUCATION COMPLETION												
Regular High School												
Month-to-date	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
SFY-to-date	1	4	4	43	7	2	2	0	15	1	21	100
Alternative Education Program												
Month-to-date	0	0	1	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
SFY-to-date	7	0	2	43	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	60
General Educational Development (GED)												
Month-to-date	3	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	12
SFY-to-date	3	3	11	43	18	10	8	0	4	10	14	124
Certificate of Completion												
Month-to-date	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	6
SFY-to-date	1	1	0	12	7	0	0	1	3	3	11	39
Post-Secondary												
Month-to-date	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SFY-to-date	1	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	10
EMPLOYMENT TRAINING												
On-the-Job Training	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
Vocational Training (without remedial educ.)	10	0	0	0	17	16	0	2	1	0	4	50
Customized Training	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
EMPLOYMENT TRAINING COMPLETIONS												
On-the-Job Training												
Month-to-date	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
SFY-to-date	0	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	9
Vocational Training (without remedial educ.)												
Month-to-date	0	0	2	10	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	17
SFY-to-date	1	0	5	11	5	2	3	1	7	0	2	37
Customized Training												
Month-to-date	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SFY-to-date	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
EMPLOYMENT												
Full-Time												
Month-to-date	0	2	0	12	4	4	0	5	2	3	8	40
SFY-to-date	10	25	15	38	20	33	6	16	27	20	76	286
Part-Time												
Month-to-date	1	2	5	17	7	1	0	2	1	1	8	45
SFY-to-date	16	29	27	43	51	22	22	3	25	15	64	317
SUPPORT SERVICES												
Child Care												
Child Care Center												
School Provided	0	0	14	10	25	30	4	40	25	3	10	161
Project Independence provided	1	1	0	1	20	23	51	14	29	0	12	152
Title XX provided	48	11	82	165	0	0	0	0	5	153	72	536
Family Day Care Home												
School provided	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Project Independence provided	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	2	0	0	36
Title XX provided	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Relative/Friend Care	59	0	13	0	9	0	3	0	46	17	7	154
Transportation												
School provided	0	2	0	0	39	30	0	44	40	93	51	299
Project Independence provided	46	10	63	77	27	60	35	5	1	44	43	411
Own/Family/Friend provided	0	0	0	0	38	0	3	0	48	43	12	144
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
SUBSEQUENT BIRTHS												
Month-to-date	0	2	2	9	5	1	2	0	1	1	0	23
SFY-to-date	7	17	22	52	34	24	30	0	20	12	28	246

Project Independence Teen Parent Program Program-to-Date Information				
	March 1992			
	State Fiscal Year			
Program Data	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Program Referrals	4,315	5,204	5,070	1,879
Active Caseload	1,928	3,585	3,854	3,183
Orientation	2,572	3,007	3,037	1,517
In School At Program Entry	1,018	1,318	1,080	642
Return to School After Program Entry	358	1,051	1,019	590
Completed High School or its Equivalent Prior to Program Entry	*	** 240	1,166	909
Employment Goal Does Not Require a High School Diploma or its Equivalent	*	** 9	226	268
High School or GED Completions	2	586	781	284
Post-Secondary Education Completions	*	** 38	16	10
Job Training Completions	*	75	90	51
Employed (Part-Time and Full-Time)	11	691	904	603

** Not tracked for State Fiscal Year 1988-89*
*** Tracking began February 1990*

APPENDIX E

MASSACHUSETTS REPORT

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Public Welfare
Employment and Training Programs
Young Parent Program
Plan vs. Actual 03/31/93

Provider	Interim Outcomes *			Positive Terminations +			Provider Summary		
	Plan	Actual	Percent	Plan	Actual	Percent	Plan	Actual	Percent
Action for Boston Community Development,INC.	16	16	100.0%	8	6	75.0%	24	22	91.7%
Attleboro Vocational Technical High School	8	7	87.5%	4	3	75.0%	12	10	83.3%
Berkshire Training and Employment Program	13	11	84.6%	6	9	150.0%	19	20	105.3%
Brockton Area Private Industry Council	10	7	70.0%	7	10	142.9%	17	17	100.0%
Cambodian Mutual Assistance Association	14	8	57.1%	3	5	125.0%	18	13	72.2%
Care Center	39	43	110.3%	9	4	44.4%	48	47	97.9%
Catholic Charities/North Suburban	17	13	76.5%	12	9	75.0%	29	22	75.9%
Concilio Hispano de Cambridge	16	9	56.3%	6	0	0.0%	22	9	40.9%
Corporation for Public Management	19	19	100.0%	9	8	88.9%	28	27	96.4%
Crittenton Hastings House	18	19	105.6%	14	11	55.0%	38	30	78.9%
El Centro del Cardenal	14	8	57.1%	5	1	20.0%	19	9	47.4%
Family Planning Council of Western,MA	46	34	73.9%	10	14	116.7%	56	48	82.8%
French River Education Center	10	10	100.0%	4	2	40.0%	15	12	80.0%
Greater Lawrence Community Action Council,Inc.	14	19	135.7%	10	7	63.6%	25	26	104.0%
Greater Lowell YWCA	31	18	58.1%	7	8	114.3%	38	26	68.4%
Haverhill YWCA	12	14	116.7%	11	10	90.9%	23	24	104.3%
Health Awareness Services of Central Mass.	8	8	100.0%	7	2	28.6%	15	10	66.7%
Job Training and Employment Corp.	9	6	66.7%	7	9	112.5%	17	15	88.2%
Jobs For Youth Boston, Inc.	15	8	53.3%	6	4	66.7%	21	12	57.1%
Just-A-Start Corporation	23	16	69.6%	5	5	100.0%	28	21	75.0%
Mass. Job Training, Inc.	13	13	100.0%	4	3	50.0%	19	16	84.2%
Montachusett Opportunity Council, Inc.	12	11	91.7%	7	9	112.5%	20	20	100.0%
New Bedford Public Schools	20	14	70.0%	9	8	88.9%	29	22	75.9%
South Shore Educational Collabrative	8	2	25.0%	7	4	50.0%	16	6	37.5%
Southeastern Mass SER/Jobs For Progress, Inc.	15	26	173.3%	11	9	81.8%	26	35	134.6%
Wayside Community Programs, Inc.	10	11	110.0%	8	6	66.7%	19	17	89.5%
Young Women's Christian Association of Central Mas	10	11	110.0%	5	5	100.0%	15	16	106.7%
Youth Opportunity Upheld, Inc.	4	1	25.0%	4	2	50.0%	8	3	37.5%
Young Parent Program Year-to-date Totals.	444	382	86.0%	222	173	77.9%	666	555	83.3%

* includes reading score increases, GED's and High School Diplomas.

\+ includes placements retained at least 30 days – back to high school, higher education, skills training, a job or approved work experience program.

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Prepared By MassJOBS CSSG

Date:04/22/93
Time:09:35:45

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Public Welfare
Employment and Training Programs
Young Parent Program
Plan vs. Actual 03/31/93

		Interim Outcomes										
		# 1			# 2			# 3			Total	Percent
	Plan	INC	GED	HSD	INC	GED	HSD	INC	GED	HSD		of Goal
Action for Boston Community Development,INC.	16	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	100.0%
Attleboro Vocational Technical High School	8	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	87.5%
Berkshire Training and Employment Program	13	5	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	84.6%
Brockton Area Private Industry Council	10	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	70.0%
Cambodian Mutual Assistance Association	14	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	57.1%
Care Center	39	21	9	0	5	6	0	0	2	0	43	110.3%
Catholic Charities/North Suburban	17	5	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	13	76.5%
Concilio Hispano de Cambridge	16	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	56.3%
Corporation for Public Management	19	6	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	19	100.0%
Crittenton Hastings House	18	10	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	19	105.6%
El Centro del Cardenal	14	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	57.1%
Family Planning Council of Western,MA	46	16	9	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	34	73.9%
French River Education Center	10	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	100.0%
Greater Lawrence Community Action Council,Inc.	14	11	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	19	135.7%
Greater Lowell YWCA	31	11	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	18	58.1%
Haverhill YWCA	12	3	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	116.7%
Health Awareness Services of Central Mass.	8	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	100.0%
Job Training and Employment Corp.	9	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	66.7%
Jobs For Youth Boston, Inc.	15	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	53.3%
Just-A-Start Corporation	23	5	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	16	69.6%
Mass. Job Training, Inc.	13	5	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	13	100.0%
Montachusett Opportunity Council, Inc.	12	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	91.7%
New Bedford Public Schools	20	1	11	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	14	70.0%

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Prepared By MassJOBS CSSG

Date 04/22/93
Time 09:35:45

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Public Welfare
Employment and Training Programs
Young Parent Program
Plan vs. Actual 03/31/93

		Interim Outcomes										
		# 1			# 2			# 3				
	Plan	INC	GED	HSD	INC	GED	HSD	INC	GED	HSD	Total	Percent of Goal
South Shore Educational Collabrative	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	25.0%
Southeastern Mass SER/Jobs For Progress, Inc.	15	11	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	26	173.3%
Wayside Community Programs, Inc.	10	3	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	11	110.0%
Young Women's Christian Association of Central Mas	10	6	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	110.0%
Youth Opportunity Upheld, Inc.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25.0%

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Public Welfare
Employment and Training Programs
Young Parent Program
Plan vs. Actual FY93 Report Through March 31, 1993

Provider	*Positive Terminations*						
	Plan	*Education*	*Skills*	*W.E.P.*	*Jobs*	*Actual*	*Percent of Goal*
Action for Boston Community Develop	8	0	6	0	0	6	75.0%
Attleboro Vocational Technical High	4	0	3	0	0	3	75.0%
Berkshire Training and Employment P	6	6	0	3	0	9	150.0%
Brockton Area Private Industry Coun	7	5	5	0	0	10	142.9%
Cambodian Mutual Assistance Associa	4	1	2	2	0	5	125.0%
Care Center	9	4	0	0	0	4	44.4%
Catholic Charities/North Suburban	12	7	2	0	0	9	75.0%
Concilio Hispano de Cambridge	6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Corporation for Public Management	9	7	1	0	0	8	88.9%
Crittenton Hastings House	20	11	0	0	0	11	55.0%
El Centro del Cardenal	5	1	0	0	0	1	20.0%
Family Planning Council of Western,	12	1	13	0	0	14	116.7%
French River Education Center	5	1	1	0	0	2	40.0%
Greater Lawrence Community Action C	11	1	6	0	0	7	63.6%
Greater Lowell YWCA	7	5	2	0	1	8	114.3%
Haverhill YWCA	11	7	3	0	0	10	90.9%
Health Awareness Services of Centra	7	0	1	1	0	2	28.6%
Job Training and Employment Corp.	8	3	6	0	0	9	112.5%
Jobs For Youth Boston, Inc.	6	1	2	0	1	4	66.7%
Just-A-Start Corporation	5	4	0	0	1	5	100.0%
Mass. Job Training, Inc.	6	0	1	0	2	3	50.0%
Montachusett Opportunity Council, I	8	7	2	0	0	9	112.5%
New Bedford Public Schools	9	7	1	0	0	8	88.9%
South Shore Educational Collabrativ	8	4	0	0	0	4	50.0%
Southeastern Mass SER/Jobs For Prog	11	2	6	0	1	9	81.8%
Wayside Community Programs, Inc.	9	2	3	0	1	6	66.7%
Young Women's Christian Association	5	3	2	0	0	5	100.0%
Youth Opportunity Upheld, Inc.	4	0	0	0	2	2	50.0%

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